A SERMON

PREACHED BEFORE THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

PHILIP,

EARL OF *HARDWICKE,*

PRESIDENT,

AND THE

GOVERNORS

OF

ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL,

AT THEIR

FIRST GENERAL MEETING

On *Tuesday, July* 2, 1767.

IN

GREAT ST. MARY's CHURCH, *Cambridge,*

BY JOHN GORDON, D.D.
ARCHDEACON OF BUCKS,
AND CHAPLAIN TO THE
RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

CAMBRIDGE:
Printed by J. ARCHDEACON, Printer to the UNIVERSITY;
And sold by J. WOODYER, and T. & J. MERRILL, in CAMBRIDGE,
M,DCC,LXVII.

A SERMON,

PREACHED BEFORE THE

LORD MAYOR,

AT THE

CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1745,

BEING THE

FIRST GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL

AND THE

PRESIDENT,

EARL OF HARDWICKE,

HIGH

STEWARD

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

BY JOHN GOODMAN, D. D.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

PHILIP,

EARL OF *HARDWICKE,*

PRESIDENT,

AND THE

GOVERNORS

OF

ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL,

THIS SERMON, PREACHED

IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS LORDSHIP's COMMANDS,

AND PUBLISHED AT THE

REQUEST OF A GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS,

IS INSCRIBED,

WITH THE GREATEST DEFERENCE AND RESPECT,

BY

THE PREACHER.

A

SERMON, &c.

MATTHEW xviii. 33.

Shouldeſt not Thou *alſo have had Compaſſion on thy Fellow-ſervant, even as* I *had pity on* Thee.

THE immediate application of theſe words points out to us a leading character in one of thoſe beautiful pieces of moral painting, in which the divine Author of our holy Religion has with ſuch inimitable ſkill and addreſs given, as it were, a viſible ſhape and body to inſtruction; contriving under ſome natural alluſion, drawn from the common affairs of life, to deliver the moſt important truths in a manner, equally calculated to inform the ignorance of the weak, to catch the attention of the

careleſs, and to leave the moſt laſting impreſſions on the mind of every beholder!

The inſtructive Tablet, here held out to view, ſets before us a moſt ſtriking diſplay of God's mercy to his creatures, contraſted with their far different treatment of each other, under the ſimilitude of "a King, who would take account of his ſervants. And when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, that owed him ten thouſand talents:"—a Debt far beyond the abilities of any one in ſuch a ſituation to diſcharge! "Foraſmuch therefore as he had not to pay, his Lord (as if to ſhew him, in the firſt place, what in the extreme rigor of juſtice might be done) commanded him to be ſold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made." But ſoon after, upon a proper application to his mercy, "he was moved with compaſſion, and looſed him, and forgave him the debt." When, inſtead of being diſpoſed by this kind treatment to extend that mercy to others, whoſe happy effects he had ſo ſenſibly experienced in his own diſtreſs; "the ſame ſervant went out," the parable informs us, (immediately, as it ſhould ſeem, upon receiving this act of grace) "and finding one of his Fellow-ſervants, who owed him *only* an hundred pence," he laid hold of him in the moſt unfeeling manner, and demanded immediate payment. And although his Fellow-ſervant

vant even " fell down at his feet, and beſought him, to have patience with him, and he would pay him all; yet he would not; but went, and caſt him into priſon, till he ſhould pay the debt."

Such an outrage as this, againſt every better notion men have formed of equity and humanity, could not fail to affect thoſe, who were witneſſes of it, in the manner deſcribed by the parable. " His Fellow-ſervants, when they ſaw it, were very ſorry, and came, and told unto their Lord all that was done." Who in conſequence of this information, before he inflicts the puniſhment due to ſuch an abuſe of mercy, ſums up the full import of the crime in this ſhort, but comprehenſive charge—" O thou wicked Servant, *I* forgave *thee* all that debt, becauſe thou deſiredſt me:—Shouldeſt not *thou* alſo have had compaſſion on thy Fellow-ſervant, even as *I* had pity on *thee*?"

But, though this paſſage, taken thus connectedly with the reſt of the narrative, bears reference more immediately to one particular ſubject only: yet conſidered independently, and by itſelf, it is certainly capable of a much more enlarged interpretation; and contains one of the fulleſt and moſt general rules of moral conduct, that ever was delivered; applicable almoſt to every relation in which we

 ſtand,

ſtand, and founded on that truly Chriſtian principle of doing good to others, under a due ſenſe of that mercy, which we ourſelves have received! That mercy, which freely forgave *us* all thoſe debts, that we could never otherwiſe have diſcharged! That mercy, which when we were loſt in treſpaſſes and ſin, and liable to all their fatal conſequences, pain and ſorrow, ſickneſs and death; not only freed us from thoſe bonds, but made us heirs of everlaſting life! Mercy of ſo boundleſs a nature, when compared with any of our weak endeavours to imitate it! that the ſum of ten thouſand talents, put in balance with an hundred pence, as deſcribed in this parable, gives but a faint idea of the infinite diſproportion!

To what a diſtance do we look down, when from this ſupreme ſource of Chriſtian Charity, we contemplate thoſe inferior principles of Benevolence, which unaſſiſted reaſon has endeavoured to trace out!

The moral pages of Philoſophy may poſſibly inform us, that creatures placed in ſo precarious a ſituation, as we are; who hold our life, our health, our beſt poſſeſſions, on the uncertain tenure of each day's accidents; muſt often be obliged to ſeek for ſhelter under our neighbour's roof. And from thence might be inferred the fitneſs of mutual comfort and ſupport. But what idea of *fitneſs* can ever warm the heart

heart for the diſcharge of this duty with that glow of gratitude and affection, which the ſincere Chriſtian feels!

Nay, even that warm ſpring of pity, placed in the breaſt of every one by the all-wiſe author of our Being, to quicken the ſlow deductions of our reaſon; or to ſupply their place, when more deliberate council might probably come too late; whatever influence it may have in diſpoſing us to kind and friendly offices; muſt yield to this more powerful and more generous emotion!

Without examining however too nicely into the comparative merit of thoſe different motives, by which the Deity has thought fit to regulate the moral conduct of his creatures; or preſuming to ſet aſide any of them, as unworthy our regard; it may better become us to follow the rule our holy religion ſeems to have preſcribed to us in this reſpect; which, whilſt "it ſhews unto us a more excellent way," ſtrengthens at the ſame time every rational principle,—every virtuous tendency in our nature; and leaves them thus improved to produce all the good effects, for which they were deſigned.

There is in fact diſtreſs enough in the world to employ every principle of compaſſion we poſſeſs.

And

And leſt they all ſhould fail, the Deity has made it our intereſt alſo, as well as duty, to give relief to thoſe who need it. For beſides the rewards, which he has promiſed to ſuch, as comply with his benevolent purpoſes; and excluſive of the pleaſure he has annexed to the performance of virtuous deeds; the Frame of the world, like that of the body, is ſo put together, that even the leſs honourable parts are all equally neceſſary to the welfare of the whole. The higheſt member of the community cannot ſay to the loweſt, "I have no need of *thee*."—Suffer the poor to periſh, and who would miniſter to the ſtate and grandeur of the rich?

So weakly founded is that objection, which would impeach God's moral Government from the unequal diſtribution of things; a diſtribution, which is in fact one of it's ſureſt proofs! For were all men equally rich, equally wiſe, and equally powerful; what openings would be left for moral intercourſe? what room to diſplay our ſocial affections?

How then may the rich excuſe themſelves for any neglect of this kind: whoſe riches, it is probable, were given them for no other end, but to fill up one of thoſe vacancies in the moral ſyſtem, which might be purpoſely left open for them to ſupply! They are ſo far the favourites of heaven, as to be made

made the Stewards and Diſpenſers of it's bounty; and by this means have it in their power both to enjoy the immediate heart-felt ſatisfaction of doing good; and alſo to ſecure, by ſo doing, an endleſs reward to themſelves hereafter. But if they fail in this; what will all their riches profit them on that great day of account, when the poor and naked ſhall be heard againſt them? When in *their* name, the very Judge of all the earth ſhall himſelf declare; "*I* was *ſick*, and in priſon; and ye viſited me not!"

Happily for the Charity, which is the object of our preſent meeting, ſuch of the Rich, with whom we might claim any connection, are men of far different diſpoſitions; whoſe liberality has already anticipated our warmeſt expectations. And we have only to lament, that with their benefactions, we cannot alſo be more frequently favoured with their preſence, and the aſſiſtance of their judgment, in diſpoſing of them to the beſt advantage.

It is not however from ſuch only, as are eſteemed rich (whoſe character is ſometimes as much miſtaken as that of the poor) from whom a charitable Inſtitution of this kind may expect ſupport.—How many are there in this land of commerce every-where to be found, who contrive to live in eaſe and affluence by the mere labor and induſtry of others; employed

too

too in arts and occupations, frequently productive of very dangerous conſequences; ſometimes, by their very nature, fatal to the health of ſuch as are obliged to earn their hard ſubſiſtence in them! And how can theſe men expect, that God will give a bleſſing to their gains; unleſs they on their part be ready to contribute at leaſt ſome ſhare of their aſſiſtance towards the alleviating of ſuch accidents, and the cure of ſuch diſeaſes, as the manner, in which thoſe gains are acquired, may probably have occaſioned?

But who will ever be thought ſo ſtrictly bound to a thorough diſcharge of all the duties of charity, as we of this place? Many of whom derive the chief means of our own ſupport from the pious munificence of former ages! Moſt of whom either already are, or expect ſoon to become, Teachers of Chriſtian Charity to other men! And all of whom are engaged in a courſe of thoſe ſtudies, which are emphatically ſtyled THE STUDIES OF HUMANITY! ——What bounds then can be ſet to obligations of ſo extenſive a nature as theſe are, except ſuch only as muſt needs ariſe from the nature of the ſituation, in which we are placed? Under which reſtriction, it were needleſs to bear witneſs; it is a fact, which will not be diſputed, that in no place is there more given to charitable

uſes, than in this Univerſity. Though it may ſtill be wiſhed perhaps, that what is thus liberally beſtowed, were always as judiciouſly given, as it is charitably intended!—Miſtakes in this matter muſt of courſe be expected amongſt thoſe, who have better opportunities of gaining an acquaintance with their duty, than a knowledge of the world.

Cheats and impoſitions are indeed every-where ſo frequently practiſed upon the humane and charitable, that the man of more caution than benevolence is furniſhed with too many arguments to evade almoſt every application, that can be made to his compaſſion.

Is it for poverty alone you ſollicit his aſſiſtance? It is owing, he may ſay, to vice and idleneſs: all encouragement given here will be a real injury done to the public.

Are diſeaſes and ſores offered to his commiſeration? They are the ſtale tricks of the artful, he may add, to impoſe upon the credulous.

Is the plea farther ſtrengthened by age and infirmities? The Laws of the Land, he may reply, have made ſufficient proviſion for all ſuch caſes.

The humanity of our Laws is indeed ſuch, that we are obliged to provide food and raiment at leaſt

for the helpleſs. But what laws, except thoſe of *humanity* itſelf, can ever properly oblige us to procure "medicine alſo to heal their ſickneſs?"—Oh! may it never happen, to the diſgrace of our common nature, that the proſpect which Death affords, of putting a ſpeedier concluſion both to the ſorrows of the wretched; and the care of thoſe, who ſhould relieve them; be conſidered as a reaſon for withholding from them this aſſiſtance!

But to whatever miſtakes we may be liable in other inſtances, the Charity which now recommends itſelf to your protection, certainly ſtands clear of all exceptions: A Charity, which, whilſt it reflects the credit upon *us* of taking it's firſt riſe from a member of our own community, has by this means a ſtill ſtronger claim to our utmoſt favour and encouragement: A Charity, which had either the management of thoſe, to whoſe care it was originally entruſted, been anſwerable to the benevolent intentions of it's Founder; or had *our* abilities to ſupply *their* neglect been equal to our inclinations; might long ago have been (as by the bleſſing of God on the bounty of it's preſent Benefactors it is now at length become) the happy means of reſtoring health to many uſeful citizens, who for want of ſuch aſſiſtance have been, and ſtill might be loſt to their families and to the public.

A plan

A plan of this benevolent kind needs no invidious compariſon with other modes of charity, to ſhew it's excellence. Every object of real diſtreſs undoubtedly demands our compaſſionate regard; and, in proportion to our means and opportunities, our charitable aſſiſtance. But of all the various caſes, that may apply to our compaſſion, the moſt truly diſtreſsful ſeems to be *Sickneſs* in the houſe of *Poverty*.

Health to the *rich* may be conſidered only as a neceſſary ingredient to give life's other pleaſures their true taſte and reliſh.—But to the *poor* man it is more!—It is the very means, by which he ſupports even life itſelf!

Who then, that has ever mourned the abſence of this chief bleſſing, happy as he may have been in every other ſource of comfort; who indeed, that calls himſelf a man, and knows he is hourly liable to ſo ſevere a loſs;—but muſt feel for the forlorn ſituation of the poor and needy, when they lie on a bed of ſickneſs: when thoſe hard earnings, which before afforded them a bare ſubſiſtence, are now entirely at an end; and they who ſhould adminiſter comfort to them, are themſelves too frequently obliged to bear a melancholy ſhare in the common calamity!

The charity of individuals however, when ſeparately beſtowed, muſt always prove an inſufficient remedy for ſuch diſtreſs. How often muſt they, who are beſt able, and even willing to afford relief, be prevented by their very rank and ſituation from knowing, where ſickneſs has taken it's abode?—— How often, by the ſame means, muſt the ſick continue ignorant, at what hoſpitable door they may apply for help?—Were even theſe difficulties removed; yet where might a proper place be found for the reception of the poor?—How could advice and medicine be procured; or, what is ſometimes perhaps of almoſt equal efficacy towards their recovery, how could wholeſome food and ſuitable attendance be provided for them, but at an expence far beyond the meaſures either of common charity, or ordinary fortunes?

Theſe defects in private charity can only be completely remedied by ſome ſuch public inſtitution, as that we are now met to ſupport.

Here the poor may always find a ſure aſylum.—Here the rich may, without fear of impoſition, ſafely beſtow their bounty: For none will be admitted to partake of it, but ſuch as previouſly undergo the ſtricteſt examination, both with regard to their circumſtances, and the nature of their ſeveral

veral complaints.—Here alſo may the humane and benevolent fully exerciſe their pity and compaſſion.—And here may the man of ſcience have the fitteſt opportunity both of employing a part of his ſkill for the relief of the poor, and of improving it by that means for the benefit of others.

But above all, the true Chriſtian may here have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his great Maſter's plan, as far as human weakneſs can imitate divine perfection, carried moſt effectually into execution. For when that "Sun of Righteouſneſs aroſe," it was (in the ſtrong language of the Prophet) "with *healing* in his wings:" *healing*, in every ſenſe of the word, as well of our moral as natural infirmities. The firſt account we read of his miniſtry is, "that he went about all Galilee, *teaching* in their ſynagogues, and *preaching* the Goſpel of the Kingdom; and *healing* all manner of ſickneſs, and all manner of diſeaſe among the people." And what he thus began, he continued to the end; ſtretching forth his hand on all occaſions "to heal thoſe, that had need of healing:" leaving us not only general directions for uſing the utmoſt tenderneſs and compaſſion towards each other, but alſo pointing out, by his own practice and example, the very mode, in which ſuch qualities may moſt properly be exerted.

Other

Other miracles might have ſhewn his power, as well as thoſe of curing diſeaſes; but they could not ſo fully have evinced his benevolence.

Other miracles might perhaps have proved from whence he came: but they could not have procured ſo favourable a reception for the doctrines which he was ſent to teach.

For, whether we conſider ſickneſs as one of the conſequences of ſin, which by thoſe cures, he ſhewed he had power to remove; or whether we look upon it as a kind of contagion ſpreading even to the moral ſtate of man, which he came to purify and improve; or whether laſtly we regard it, as only one of the heavieſt evils incident to human life; the removal of it could not but procure the higheſt eſteem and veneration for him, who was able to effect it.—There is beſides ſomething in the very nature of ſickneſs and infirmity extremely humiliating to the pride of man's heart; ſomething, that almoſt unavoidably diſpoſes him to look up to heaven for help. It is therefore a time the fitteſt of all others for impreſſing ſerious truths upon the mind, and for expecting their full and genuine effects.

Our Saviour accordingly not only made this uſe of ſuch ſeaſons in his own teaching: but when he ſent

forth his Apoſtles after him "to preach the Kingdom of God; he ſent them alſo to heal the ſick." In conſequence of which commiſſion, we read in the hiſtory of their Acts, "that Multitudes came out of the cities round about unto *Jeruſalem*," (where our Religion was *then* principally taught) "bringing ſick folks, and them which were vexed with unclean ſpirits: and they were healed every one". And it was by means, ſo wiſely adapted to intereſt the affections, as well as to convince the underſtanding, that the word of God, under their teaching, "ſo mightily grew and prevailed."

The *Gift of Healing* has indeed been long ago withdrawn from the Church. It ſtill however, by the divine favour, happily accompanies thoſe ordinary means of cure, which a knowledge of nature and her ſecret workings has enabled men of ſcience to diſcover. And by whom may we expect to find ſuch means either more fully underſtood, or more ſucceſsfully employed, than by thoſe learned perſons, ſo eminent in their Profeſſion, who, beſides their liberal benefactions, have generouſly engaged to give their beſt advice and aſſiſtance for promoting the great end of this Charity? The Miniſters of Chriſt may ſtill therefore have it in their power to imitate in ſome degree the plan of their great Maſter, and connect the healing of diſeaſes with the teaching of the

the Goſpel.—By attending to thoſe ſeaſons of ſickneſs and returning health, which will here be conſtantly afforded us, we may have the moſt favourable opportunities of impreſſing a ſenſe of religion on the mind; and of making the Infirmary, now opened amongſt us, the means of conveying ſtrength to the ſoul, as well as to the body.

Let me beſeech you then, Brethren, by the tender mercies, that are in Chriſt Jeſus; by thoſe ye have already experienced,—by thoſe ye ſtill hope to find; that ye alſo "be merciful after your power,"—in giving, and continuing to give, according to your ſeveral ſtations and abilities, all due encouragement to an Inſtitution, ſo beneficial to individuals; ſo uſeful to the public; ſo favourable to the intereſts both of ſcience and religion; and ſo peculiarly adapted to the nature of the place, in which it is eſtabliſhed:---being perſuaded of this, that "what ye lay out," in a manner ſo agreeable to the precepts and example of our great Maſter and only Saviour; ſhall alſo, agreeably to his promiſes, "be paid you again;"---paid you, inſtead of thoſe periſhable goods which ye beſtow, in treaſure that ſhall never fail;---in happineſs that ſhall endure for ever in heaven.

THE END.

K. (with preceding) - 694.g.4/5*

AN ACCOUNT OF ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL, IN THE TOWN OF *CAMBRIDGE*;

With an Abſtract of the Receipts and Diſburſements to OCTOBER 10, 1767.

IN the year 1719, *John Addenbrooke*, M.D. gave, by will, all his perſonal eſtate, (after debts and legacies paid) to erect, or hire and maintain a ſmall Phyſical Hoſpital in *Cambridge*.

In *April* 1766, the Truſtees of the ſaid Hoſpital publiſhed the following ſtate of their affairs:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
"That the purchaſe of a garden, and of divers tene-			
"ments, for the ſite of the Hoſpital, amounted to -	817	13	3
"That there had been expended in the building, and			
"about the ground, —— ——	3073	8	4½
"And in furniture, —— ——	119	1	5
"That by the above expences, ſome great loſſes,			
"taxes, and law-charges, their Capital was then			
"reduced to —— —— ——	1804	16	4

They then offered the houſe and furniture to the Public, and hoped, that a number of voluntary Subſcribers would be found ſufficient to carry on ſo good a Deſign.

On the 26th of *May*, 1766, there was a large meeting of the principal Gentlemen of the County, Univerſity, and Town; a handſome Subſcription was entered into for the ſupport of a General Infirmary, a Committee appointed to prepare Rules for the Government of it, and a Treaſurer and Secretary choſen.

July the 2d, 1766, Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s Truſtees offered to grant a leaſe of the houſe and ground for a long term to new Truſtees, to be nominated by the Subſcribers: but upon laying this matter before the Hon. Mr. *Yorke*, he was of opinion, that the Truſtees could not extend or vary Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s plan, without an act of parliament. Application was therefore made the following ſeſſion, and an act

obtained " for eſtabliſhing and well-governing a *General* Hoſpital, " to be called ADDENBROOKE's HOSPITAL, in the Town of *Cambridge*."

On the ſame 2d of *July*, it was agreed to open the Hoſpital for the reception of patients at *Michaelmas* following, and orders given to prepare every thing for that purpoſe.

On *Monday*, *October* the 13th, 1766, the Hoſpital was opened, and from that time to *October* the 12th, 1767 incluſive, there have been admitted,

In-patients,	106	
Out-patients,	157	
	263	

Of whom have been cured,	143
Received benefit,	5
Diſcharged incurable,	11
——— for irregularity and non-attendance,	27*
——— improper object,	1
——— at their own requeſt,	2
Dead,	26
In-patients made Out-patients,	10
Out-patients made In-patients,	5
Patients remaining in the houſe,	7
Out-patients on the books,	26
	263

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS,

From the firſt Opening of the Subſcription, to Michaelmas 1767.

CHARGE,	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Annual ſubſcriptions,	521	9	0
Benefactions for additional building, or general uſe,	867	11	0
	1389	0	0

* This article chiefly includes out-patients, many of whom living at a diſtance, when they are cured, forget, or are unwilling to come and return thanks; and therefore not appearing for two weeks together, are, agreeably to the rules of the Hoſpital, entered as diſcharged for irregularity.

Ballance

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1389	0	0
Ballance received from Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s Truſtees,	62	9	3
Collection at church, 2d *July*, 1767, ——	161	6	4½
Cleared from the oratorio, 3d —— ——	71	6	1
Charity box, —— —— ——	8	6	11
Half a year's rent of Mrs. *Cawthorne*'s land †, ——	2	2	6
	1694	11	1½

DISCHARGE,

Annual ſubſcriptions not received, —— ——	12	12	0
Benefactions not received, —— —— ——	259	2	6
Houſekeeping, —— —— ——	356	13	11
Salaries and wages, —— —— ——	91	10	11
Shop-furniture, drugs, and medicines, ——	152	18	9½
Stationary, printing, and advertiſing, —— ——	13	8	5
Repairs and finiſhings to the houſe, —— ——	85	10	9
Furniture, —— —— ——	237	2	9¾
Act of parliament, law-bill, and land-tax, ——	206	17	4½
Caſh in the Treaſurer's hands, —— ——	277	1	7¼
Ditto in the Matron's hands, —— ——	1	12	1½
	1694	11	2½

The Benefactors to additional Buildings or general Uſe have been:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Preſident,	100	0	0
Rt Hon. the Mar. of Granby, M. P. for the County,	100	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Montfort, —— ——	100	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Cadogan, Member for the Town, -	50	0	0
Sir J. H. Cotton, Member for the County, ——	50	0	0
Mr. Jenyns, Member for the Town, ——	50	0	0
The Rev. Dr. Long, Maſter of Pemb. Hall, ——	50	0	0
Dr. Aſkew, of Newcaſtle, —— ——	50	0	0
Dr. Heberden, of London, —— ——	50	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Trotter, late of Graveley, by will,	50	0	0
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longſtanton, ——	26	5	0
The Right Hon. Marchioneſs Grey, Wimple, -	21	0	0
Newdigate Poyntz, Eſq; London, - ——	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Peck, for the pariſh of Trumpington,	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Allen, of Trin. Col. —— ——	20	0	0
	759	5	0

† See next page.

	l.	s.	d
Brought forward,	759	5	0
Mrs. Cawthorne, of Cambridge†,	10	10	0
The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Archdeacon of Ely,	10	10	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Stretham,	10	10	0
The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Eman. Col.	10	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Downham,	10	0	0
Mrs. Greene, widow of Dr. Greene, late Ld. Bp. of Ely,	5	5	0
Mrs. Alderſon, of Cambridge,	5	5	0
Meſſrs. Fidell and Nuthall, Merchants, of Lynn,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Griffith, London,	5	5	0
Mr. Weales, late Mayor of Cambridge,	5	5	0
Mr. Jonas, a benefit Night,	5	7	0
A perſon deſiring to be unknown,	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Ely,	4	4	0
The Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Queen's Col.	3	3	0
Mr. John Porter, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mrs. Butler, of Ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. Benſon, of Canterbury,	2	2	0
Mr. Cook, Organiſt of Weſtminſter-Abbey,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Norfolk, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, ſen. of Ditto,	1	1	0
Mrs. Halfhyde, of Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Chriſt's Col.	1	1	0
	867	11	0

† Mrs. *Cawthorne*, of *Cambridge*, beſides her benefaction above-mentioned, laid out 120 *l.* in the purchaſe of ſix acres of freehold arable land and leys in the fields of *Barnwell*, and ſettled the ſame for ever upon the Preſident and Governors of the ſaid Hoſpital, to be applied towards the relief of the patients there. See page 19.

And there are 1600 *l.* of Dr. *Addenbrooke*'s money remaining in the 3 *per* Cent. Conſol.

A Liſt of the preſent annual Subſcribers.

The Rt Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Preſident, Wimple,	21	0	0
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, Cheveley,	21	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Montfort, Horſeheath,	21	0	0
The Univerſity Cheſt,	21	0	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Ely,	20	0	0
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Eſq;	10	10	0
Sir J. H. Cotton, Bart.	10	10	0

Soame

	l.	s.	d.
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;	10	10	0
The Right Hon. the Marchioneſs Grey,	5	5	0
The Rt Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, Buckden,	5	5	0
The Hon. E. F. Hatton, Eſq; M. P. for the Univerſity,	5	5	0
The Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Eſq; Ditto,	5	5	0
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longſtanton,	5	5	0
Chriſtopher Anſtey, Eſq; Trumpington,	5	5	0
Charles Allix, Eſq; Swaffham,	5	5	0
Dr. Collignon, Cambridge,	5	5	0
John Pollard Carter, Eſq; Weſtern Colvill,	5	5	0
William Greaves, B. B. Eſq; Fulbourn,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas Greene, Dean of Saliſbury,	5	5	0
William Ingle, Eſq; Shelford,	5	5	0
Thomas Markby, Eſq; Cambridge,	5	5	0
William Metcalf, Eſq; Fordham Abbey,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Powell, Maſter of St. John's Col.	5	5	0
Thomas Panton, Eſq; Newmarket,	5	5	0
Peter Stanley, Eſq; Paxton,	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Smith, Maſter of Trin. Col.	5	5	0
Jeniſon Shaftoe, Eſq; Weſt Wratting,	5	5	0
John Alderſon, Eſq; Cambridge,	2	2	0
Officers of All Saints Pariſh in Cambridge,	2	2	0
George Aſhby, Eſq; Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Aſhby, of St. John's Col.	1	1	0
Mr. John Arthey, of Iſleham,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Abbot, of St. John's Col.	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Berridge, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Joſeph Bentham, Eſq; Mayor of Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Brooke, Lady Margaret's Profeſſ. in Div.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Barnardiſton, Maſter of Benet Col.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Backhouſe, Chancellor of Briſtol,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Berridge, of Jeſ. Col.	1	1	0
Mrs. Frances Barnes, of Cheſterton,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Burleigh, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Barford, Orator of the Univerſity,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Barker, of Queen's Col.	1	1	0
Thomas Bennet, Eſq; Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. James Bones, of Ditton,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bond, Surgeon, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Burrough, of Wiſbich,	1	1	0
Mr. Butlen, of Barnwell,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Bentham, of St. John's Col.	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Caryl, Maſter of Jeſ. Col.	2	2	0
Mr. Cowling, of Fen Stanton,	2	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Edward Chapman, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Thomas Cockaine, Eſq; of Soham,	4	4	0
Captain Collier, March,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Cardale, of St. John's,	1	1	0
Mr. Clapham, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Curtis, of Ditton,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Colman, of Benet Col.	1	1	0
Mr. Cheetham, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Chappelow, Arabic Profeſſor,	1	1	0
Mr. Corney, of Shelford,	2	2	0
Francis Dixon, Eſq; Upwell,	2	2	0
Mr. Berry Dodſon, of Swaveſea,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Davis, of Trinity Col.	2	2	0
Mr. James Day, Town Clerk, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Dandridge, Collector, Ditto,	1	1	0
Francis Dawes, Eſq; of St. Peter's Col.	1	1	0
William Howell Ewin, L. L. D. Cambridge,	2	2	0
Miſs Ewin, Ditto,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Elliſton, Maſter of Sidney Col.	2	2	0
Mr. Joſhua Finch, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Charles Finch, Ditto,	2	2	0
Mr. John Fiſher, Ditto,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Fiſher, of Duxford,	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Finch, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Fuller, Cook of Trinity, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Fuller, Cook of Jeſus Col. Ditto,	1	1	0
Charles Greene, Eſq; Hemmingford,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Goddard, Maſter of Clare-Hall,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Gooch, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Gordon, Archdeacon of Bucks,	2	2	0
John Goddard, Eſq; of Wiſbich,	2	2	0
Dr. Glynn, of King's Col.	4	4	0
Mrs. Suſannah Green, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Gifford, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. John Gillam, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Garnet, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Hallifax, of Trinity-Hall,	2	2	0
Mr. John Hyde, of Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Hayles, Surgeon, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Harvey, Prebendary of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Heaton, Ditto,	2	2	0
John Hitch, of Melborn, Eſq;	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Harris, of Chevely,	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Halſted, of Cambridge,	1	1	0

	l.	s.	d.
The Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Emmanuel Col.	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hughes, of Queen's Col.	1	1	0
Mr. Haggerſtone, Attorney at Law, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Hopkins, Surgeon, Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Caius Col.	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Headly, of Grandcheſter,	1	1	0
Mr. William Headly, of Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. William Hurrell, Sawſton,	1	1	0
Mr. Swan Hurrell, Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Hey, of Sidney Col.	1	1	0
Mr. William Headly, of Shelford,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, of Ely,	2	2	0
Mr. Jackſon, of Willingham,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Jebb, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mrs. Mary Kirk, Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Law, Maſter of Peterhouſe,	2	2	0
Henry Lyell, Eſq; Bourn,	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Ludlam, of St. John's Col.	2	2	0
Mr. Lombe, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Edward Leeds, Eſq; Croxton,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Longmire, of Peterhouſe,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Profeſſor Lort,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Lonſdale, Linton,	1	1	0
Mr. Long, Merchant, in Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Maſon, Orwell,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Maſters, Landbeach,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Meads, Rampton,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Martyn, of Sidney Col.	2	2	0
St. Michael's Pariſh, in Cambridge,	2	2	0
Great St. Mary's, in Ditto,	3	3	0
Mr. Mortlock, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Martindale, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Mulliner, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Norfolk, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Newling, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Naſh, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Nailour, of Milton,	1	1	0
Sir Samuel Prime, Kt. Whitton,	2	2	0
Joſeph Pyke, Eſq; Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mrs. Panton, Newmarket,	3	3	0
Mrs. Porter, Foulbourn,	2	2	0
Mrs. Pepys, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Pemberton, Trumpington,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Proby, Dodington,	2	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Granado Piggot, jun. Eſq; Baſſingbourn,	3	3	0
The Rev. Dr. Potter, Dean of Canterbury,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Preſcot, Maſter of Cath. Hall,	2	2	0
Mr. Potter, Cambridge,	2	2	0
Mr. Purchas, Ditto,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Poſtlethwaite, Trin. Col.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Maſter of Queen's Col.	2	2	0
Mr. Profeſſor Plumptre, Cambridge,	4	4	0
Mr. Palmby, of Ditton,	1	1	0
Miſs Pritchard, Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Purkis, Mag. Col.	1	1	0
Mr. Pottrell, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. Pleaſance, Cambridge,	0	10	6
The Rev. Dr. Richardſon, Maſter of Emmanuel Col.	4	4	0
The Rev. Dr. Rutherforth, Profeſſor in Divinity,	2	2	0
Mr. Richard Reynolds, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Richmond, Trin. Col.	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Salt, of Hilderſham,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Sharp, Benet Col.	2	2	0
Robert Stevenſon, Eſq; of Newton,	2	2	0
Mrs. Sparke, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Sumner, Provoſt of King's Col.	4	4	0
The Rev. Mr. Serocold, Cherry-hinton,	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Chriſt's Col.	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Smith, Vice Chancellor,	2	2	0
Mr. Searancke, of Newmarket,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Sawbridge, of Emmanuel Col.	2	2	0
Mr. William Smith, Cambridge,	0	10	6
Mrs. Swan, Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Stephenſon, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Stevens, of Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Salſbury, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. Sumpter, of Hiſton,	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Ely,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Talbot, of Clare-Hall,	1	1	0
Mr. Thackeray, Surgeon, Cambridge,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Thorpe, of Cath. Hall,	1	1	0
Sir Philip Vavaſor, Knt. Wiſbeach,	3	3	0
William Vachell, Eſq; Hingſton,	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Whiſſon, Trin. Col.	2	2	0
Mr. Whiſh, Cambridge,	2	2	0
The Hon. Mr. Wallop, of Mag. Col.	2	2	0
Hale Wortham, Eſq; of Royſton,	2	2	0

	l.	s.	d.
Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq; Wilbraham,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Weales, Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, ſen. Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, jun. Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whiſkin, Ditto,	1	1	0
Mr. Wall, Apothecary, Ditto,	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Watkins, of Ely,	1	1	0
Mr. John Wiles, Waterbeach,	1	1	0
Mr. Weals, ſen. Cambridge,	1	1	0
Mr. Wallis, Hauxton,	1	1	0
Mrs. Wedd, of Foulmire,	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Whitby, of Harſton,	1	1	0
John Younghuſband, Eſq; Abington,	2	2	0

N. B. *Since the Accounts for this Year were cloſed, the Charity has been favoured with the Addition of ſeveral new Subſcribers and Benefactors, whoſe Names, &c. will appear in the next year's Liſts.*

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARDWICKE, PRESIDENT.

William Howell Ewin, L. L. D. Treaſurer.

Phyſicians and Surgeons who have attended gratis.

Ruſſel Plumptre, M. D.
Robert Glynn Clobery, M. D. } Phyſicians.
Charles Collignon, M. D.

Mr. Richard Hayles,
Mr. Allen Hopkins, } Surgeons.
Mr. Thomas Thackeray,

Mr. John Haggerſtone, Secretary.
Mr. Stephen Lefebure, Apothecary.
Mrs. Anne Perry, Matron.

By the STATUTES, RULES and ORDERS already publiſhed, the Contributors are informed of the regulations under which the Charity is governed; yet it may not be amiſs to remind them here of the following particulars:

THIS HOSPITAL, both by the WILL of the *Founder*, and the ACT of PARLIAMENT, is a GENERAL Hoſpital, not appropriated to the County of Cambridge; only it is expected, that all perſons applying for relief in it from other Counties, ſhould be recommended by Subſcribers reſiding, or having property, in thoſe counties where ſuch perſons live.

Subſcribers, who recommend Patients from diſtant places, may ſend their caſes drawn up by ſome Phyſician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, *(poſt paid)* directed to the Secretary, at the Hoſpital. And an anſwer will be returned the firſt Board-day, whether, and when ſuch Patients can be admitted.

All Benefactors of twenty guineas, or upwards, at one time, are Governors during life; and all Subſcribers of two guineas *per annum*, or upwards, are Governors during payment.

An annual meeting of all the Contributors is held in *June*, on a day fixed at the preceding general meeting, and a Sermon preached before the Society.

A general Court of Governors for tranſacting the extraordinary buſineſs of the Society, is held four times in the year, *viz.* on the firſt *Monday* after *March* the 24th, *June* the 24th, *September* the 29th, and *December* the 25th.

A weekly Board of Governors, conſiſting of five at leaſt, meets every *Monday* at eleven of the clock, to regulate all matters relating to the admiſſion and diſcharge of patients; to enquire into the behaviour of officers and ſervants, examine and paſs the weekly accounts, and prepare matters for the general board.

Perſons who meet with ſudden accidents, requiring the immediate Help of Surgery, are received at any hour of the day or night, without any recommendation. All other patients are admitted on *Mondays* between the hours of ten and twelve; and they are deſired to attend punctually before eleven o'clock, it having been found inconvenient to admit any who offer themſelves after that hour.

For every guinea ſubſcribed, and every ten guineas given in Benefactions, the Subſcriber or Benefactor has a right of recommending one In-patient in the year; but no Contributor is to have more than one patient in the houſe at one time: nor is any Subſcriber's recommendation to be accepted, while his Subſcription is in arrear.

A Viſiting Clergyman, to read prayers *, and a Houſe Viſitor, to ſee that the rules concerning officers, ſervants, and patients, be duly obſerved, and the proviſions good, are appointed every week.

Two Governors are appointed, every quarter, to inſpect the tradeſmen's bills, and two others in *June*, to be Auditors of the accounts at the end of the year. An abſtract of which will be yearly publiſhed for the Satisfaction of the Public.

The Governors think it neceſſary to inform the Subſcribers, that the Hoſpital account will be cloſed every year upon *October* the 10th; and they hope, that every one's Subſcription will be paid early in the year, as it is of great ſervice to the Charity to have money in advance, to defray the running expences of the Houſe; and by ready payments, to purchaſe neceſſaries at the cheapeſt rate.

It is taken for granted, that every Subſcriber will continue his Subſcription till the contrary is ſignified to the Secretary at the Hoſpital.

The

* The following is a liſt of thoſe Clergymen belonging to the Town and Univerſity, who have voluntarily engaged to read Prayers, &c. at the Hoſpital, in weekly rotation;—with the days prefixed to their names, on which their ſeveral weeks will for the next turn begin, viz.

Dec. 7.	Mr. Tookey,	Feb. 1.	Mr. Lort,
14.	Dr. Caryl,	8.	Mr. Barker,
21.	Dr. Sharp,	15.	Dr. Thomas,
28.	Dr. Goddard.	22.	Dr. Barnardiſton,
Jan. 4.	Mr. Farmer,	29.	Dr. Gordon.
11.	Mr. Thackeray,	Mar. 7.	Mr. Talbot,
18.	Mr. Colman,	14.	Dr. Brooke.
25.	Mr. Jebb.		

If any other Gentlemen ſhould find leiſure or inclination for ſuch an employment, their aſſiſtance will be thankfully acknowledged.

The Form of a Recommendation.

To the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital in Cambridge.

Gentlemen,

I Deſire you will admit of the pariſh of aged to be an patient of the ſaid Hoſpital, whom I hereby recommend as a proper object of Charity; and am,

Your humble Servant,

The Form of a Deviſe of real Eſtates.

I Give and deviſe unto the Preſident and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, in the Town of Cambridge, and their Succeſſors for ever, for the uſes, intents and purpoſes herein after-mentioned, that is to ſay, to be by them applied to the general uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital; or, to be by them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Perſons and Patients there.

The Form of a Bequeſt of perſonal Eſtates.

I Give and bequeath unto the Preſident and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, in the Town of Cambridge, the Sum of to be by them applied to the general uſes of the ſaid Hoſpital; or, to be by them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Perſons and Patients there.

THE END.